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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1904.

Irresistible Deductions.

We print in another column a communication from a Sussex correspondent calling attention to a negro organization in that section, which, by confession, was formed for the purpose of arson. It is known as "The Rough Riders,' and our correspondent naturally associates it with President Roosevelt, who has given the negro both social and political recognition.

Much the same point was recently made by the Mobile Register. A Northern newspaper had said:

"Now we may expect to hear the same old, tiresome story that Mr. Roosevelt is responsible for this new outbreak of lynching in the South."

The Register replies:

"Since Mr. Roosevelt's practice of social equality with negroes, he has inspired in the more ignorant of them the hope that the time of their social emancipation is at hand. Foolishly, these negroes imagine that the President will in some way give them recognition and force the Southern white people to follow his example. This has changed the thoughts and demeanor of very many of the uneducated darkies. They have become bigheaded, presumptuous, anxious to assert themselves."

* * * * * * * *

"Suppose a man should find a field of dry flax and thoughtlessly cast a firebrand into it? This is what Mr. Roosevelt did. Do you not believe it? How else will you account for the facts? When in the history of the South has there been such a carnival of hideous deeds committed by negroes, and such almost licensed lynching as since Mr. Roosevelt adopted his attitude of equality toward the negro? What other explanation can be given to this sudden-appearing frenzy We leave it to any thinking man to answer. In our opinion—a sober, carefully-considered opinion—Mr. Roosevelt is the author of these woes."

The Mobile Register is a just and conservative newspaper. It is not given to day dreaming, and it is incapable of doing President Roosevelt a wilful wrong It expresses an opinion which amounts to a conviction. Our contemporary knows the negro well, and knows how easily he is influenced. It knows that he is a nationalist; that he has little respect for State government, but that he lays great store by the Federal governmedt and looks upon the President as a king—much as the President now in office looks upon himself. Our contemporary knows, as all Southerners know, that the negro masses have ever been most insolent and turbulent when the Republicans have been in control of the government at Washington. We have no doubt whatsoever that President Roosevelt's conduct towards the negro has had an influence for evil upon the negroes of the South, and is responsible, in some degree at least for the increased devilry to which the Register refers.

It would be contemptible, not to say criminal, for any newspaper to make such deductions, falsely, for political effect, and far be it from us to do such a thing. But the conclusion is irresistible, and it is the duty of Southern newspapers to emphasize it.

But the remarks of our correspondent and the remarks of the Register lead back, after all, to the subject which we have of late been discussing in these columns—better police protection for the rural districts of the South.

A Scrap of History.

The visit of a Russian ship at this time to an American port recalls an interesting incident of the same character which made a sensation in Virginia some twenty years ago.

In the spring of 1885, when war was imminent between England and Russia, the Russian corvette, Strelok, Captain Skrydloff, put in at the port of Norfolk one evening, followed closely by the English man-of-war Garnet, Captain Hand. The two vessels dropped anchor off Atlantic City, a suburb of Norfolk, and, as an hourly declaration of war was expected, the simultaneous appearance of the hostile vessels in Norfolk waters created intense interest. The vessels remained in port for several days and were visited by large numbers of people in that section of the State; but while the officers were more than courteous, they did not talk of the threatened war, nor did they intimate that they were likely to engage each other in deadly combat. Courtesies were exchanged between the officers of the two vessels, but each captain was in constant communication with his government, and the officers knew that if war should be declared they would be compelled to go at once to sea, and, after they had passed the three-mile limit, they would have to go at it, hammer and tongs. The Norfolk people also understood the situation, and some of them actually made preparations to follow the vessels and see the fight.

The Garnet was built at Chatham in 1872. She was 280 feet long and drew 19 feet of water. Her armament consisted of twelve 64-pound muzzle loaders, five broadside guns and a "chaser" in stern and bow. In addition to these, were four Nordenfeldt guns, four barrels each, and two "Gardners." The ship was also armed with 200 breech-loading rifles. Her tonnage was 230 and she carried 231 men.

The Strelok was built in St. Petersburg in 1880. She was 214 feet long and drew 14½ feet of water. Her tonnage was 1,359 and she carried 180 men and twelve breech-loaders of modern construction. She also had a torpedo equipment. Her armament was far superior to that of the Garnet, and she was a much faster vessel. In a fight she could easily have kept beyond the reach of the Garnet's guns and yet have pelted her antagonist with her long range rifle guns. Captain Skrydloff, the commander, had distinguished himself in the Turko-Russian war by blowing up two of the Turkish men-of-war in the Dahube. He went over to the vessel under cover of night and placed some explosive material under the hull, made an electrical communication therewith, and blew the vessel skyhigh. For his gallantry he was promoted to the position of commander in the navy.

While the vessels were in pot an industrious newspaper man in New York wrote several articles about them, and the English vessel finally dropped down to Old Point for the purpose, as Captain Hand afterwards explained, of getting rid of the "beastly reporter." Captain Hand thought that in that position he could watch the Russian vessel as well as he could in the Norfolk harbor, but in that he was mistaken, as the sequel shows. A night or so after the Garnet's departure Captain Skrydloff and his staff attended an entertainment at the Norfolk Academy of Music. The Captain chatted pleasantly with some of his lady acquaintances and seemed as unconcerned as though he had no scheme in mind; but suddenly, in the midst of the entertainment, he arose, passed by his companions, tapping each one of them on the shoulder as he moved along, and in a moment they were up and gone. In the meantime he had engaged a well known pilot, Captain W. H. Face, of the Virginia Pilots' Association, to take the vessel out of port. Captain Face agreed to be at the wheel early the next morning, but Captain Skrydloff was unwilling to take such chances, and finally prevailed upon the pilot to go on board and remain overnight. Captain Face had just begun to make himself comfortable when, to his surprise, he found that the vessel was under way. He went on deck and was soon ushered into the pilot house. He observed that there were no lights on the vessel, and refused to take the wheel, but the Russian commander ordered him to do so, and he dared not disobey. Captain Skrydloff was in a good humor, however, and laughed heartily at the pilot's dilemma, declaring in his broken English that "it was so funny." Every inch of the ship's canvas was run up, and, with a stiff breeze and the engines going at their full capacity, she made rapid headway.

As the Strelok neared Old Point much anxiety was manifested by the officers, lest the Garnet should be on the alert and ready to give chase, but the officers on the Garnet were taken unawares, and perhaps never even saw the Strelok as she passed. When well out of reach of the Garnet the officers of the Strelok held a carnival of glee and gave every evidence of their delight. "O, pelot," said Captain Skrydloff, as he slapped Captain Face on the back, "it is so funny." By 12:45 the Strelok passed out into the broad Atlantic, and when six miles from shore discharged the pilot, although it was fortunate that one of the pilot boats was near by, otherwise Captain Face would have made a sea voyage without his consent. Captain Face told the story the next day to many of his admirers. "It was a clear case of kidnapping," he said, "the way those fellows got me on board; but the whole thing was one of the cleverest bits of strategy I ever knew."

The Wisconsin Muddle.

The Brooklyn Eagle prints an interview with Governor LaFollette, of Wisconsin, in which he outlines the situation from his point of view. He declares that the fight in that State is a fight for representative government, "a battle to insure to the people the unhampered choice of their public officials and representatives, to prevent the corporations from subverting the will of the people by controlling the party primaries, caucuses and conventions as they used to control the election before the adoption of the Australian ballot system." Governor LaFollette is a reformer and it seems to be conceded that he has wrought a good work, but he is also a politician and some of the Democrats in the State, who are more or less in sympathy with his side in the present fight, say that political affairs under the present administration are not much better than they were before; that there has been a change from one ring to another ring, and that the last condition is not much improvement on the first. It may be mentioned in passing that Governor LaFollette has a brother who is the editor of a newspaper in one of the far Western States, and in this campaign he is working industriously for Parker's election.

The contest between the LaFollette faction and the Stalwarts grows out of a split in the regular State Convention which was held last spring in Madison. Of the 576 delegates constituting the convention, 176 bolted and held a rump convention. The bolters nominated another man for Governor, but put up the same electors as those nominated by the regular convention.

Wisconsin is entitled to thirteen electors in the electoral college. Eleven of the thirteen presidential electors first named in the State Convention have recorded their wish to be placed on the ticket bearing LaFollette's name as candidate for Governor, no matter how that ticket may be designated, and where it may be printed on the ballot sheet. The Wisconsin statute plainly designates "that the name of any candidate cannot appear in two places on the ballot, and that in case the same candidate is named by two parties or by two conventions, or caucuses of the same party, the candidate thus named shall have the right to elect and designate under which party heading on the ballot his name shall appear."

The Stalwart faction has appealed to the Supreme Court for an order providing that the names of the electors shall appear in the column of the ballot sheet containing the names of the candidates for State offices nominated by the rump convention. Governor LaFollette does not believe that the court will issue an order compelling any man to stand as candidate of the party against his will, and in spite of the fact that he has designated his intention and desire to stand as the candidate for another and a different party. If the Supreme Court should decide in favor of the Stalwarts and LaFollette should be placed upon an independent ticket, there would be two sets of Republican electors and the Republican vote would be divided between the two.

It is upon this split that the Democratic party bases its hopes of success.

"Blue and Gray Reunions."

Grand Commander George L. Christian said in his report yesterday at the reunion in Lynchburg that he had in June last received an invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall August 15th (when the Grand Army of the Republic would be in that city) to meet members of that organization and other distinguished guests. But he declined the invitation on the ground that he still loved the memories and principles of the Confederate struggle, and whilst he had loyally and in good faith accepted the results of the war, he was fully convinced now, as in 1861, that the cause was a righteous one; and he could, therefore, never willingly join with those who met to rejoice that we did not succeed in that struggle.

Judge Christian is right. The Times-Dispatch does not believe in "reunions of the Blue and the Gray." We do not believe that peace and good fellowship are to be promoted by such occasions. Individual Confederates may meet individual Union men in either section and get along well enough together. But when Confederates get together in a body and put on their gray coats, and when Union soldiers get together in a body and put on their blue coats, these two little armies are enemies, and they are ready for a scrap. As such they can have nothing in common, and there can be no good fellowship between them. All such reunions are to be avoided.

A Feather in Bailey's Cap.

Some of the Northern Republican papers are taking Senator Bailey, of Texas, to task for having been party in 1883 to the so-called "Copiah county outrages" in Mississippi. Senator Bailey was then a young man, and belonged to an organization of young Democrats, who made it their business to ride around though the country just before election day and fire off guns and make other demonstrations, in order to scare the negroes and prevent them from turning out and voting. That sort of campaign work was not confined to Copiah county, Mississippi. It was done in various parts of the South. It was done in some sections of Virginia, and it was first-rate work. It was altogether the best method we ever knew of dealing with the ignorant and vicious negro voters. It was imply out of the question that the whites should allow the negroes to carry the election, for negro rule meant demoralization, degradation and bloodshed. There were two ways of dealing with such voters—the one was intimidation and the other was cheating at the polls. Of the two evils, intimidation was far preferable, far less demoralizing, and Senator Bailey and his associates are to be commended rather than denounced for the work that they did.

By the way, had Mr. Roosevelt been a Southern citizen at that time what a splendid rough rider he would have made in such a campaign, and how he would have relished the work!

It will be observed that the Georgia negroes organized those alleged "Before Day Clubs" just when watermelons were at their best, and at a time when frying sized chickens were still roosting low.

The letter of acceptance was not a great deal longer than some of the Republican editorial efforts to explain and improve it, but at that it might have been much shorter.

The list of Democratic big guns announced for field service looks more like business than anything that has happened since the convention at St. Louis adjourned.

Candidate Glenn is not taking anything for granted over in North Carolina, but is making the gubernatorial canvass just as if he had real opposition.

Mosquitoes do not thrive well on north winds. The Weather Bureau promises Richmond some much needed north winds for the next day or two.

So far the Democrats have the advantage of laughing last. They waited for the Maine returns, you see.

Playing war, as at the Third Manassas, is very different from plain war as at the first battle of that name.

And he is something of a rough writer also when he gets right down to accepting nominations.

North Dakota reports a "killing frost" and it is not of the political kind, either.

As a street cleaner, a September rainstorm is a decided success.

The sora and squirrel hunters cordially welcomed the rain.

FOR MORE PERSONAL MAGNETISM.

A Magnetic Man's Explanation of the Secret—"Make Heart a Highway for Every Brother Man"—Cold, Calculating People Do Not Attract—Physical Side—Talmage's "Horse"—Practice of Actors—Sitting Dead Still.

By Calvin Dill Wilson, D. D.

(Author of "The Story of the Cid," etc.)

WE HAVE been told by the most magnetic man we know something to this effect: "The secret of magnetism is to make the heart a highway for every brother-man." He believes that it has a moral and spiritual side.

This man is of extraordinary physique, large-headed, large-chested, full-blooded, with muscles and nerves of steel, and has led a life of great activity, physical and intellectual. He doubtless had some natural endowment of the quality we call magnetic, and his capacity for developing an unusual magnetism certainly had a strong physical side. He has a vivid and vigorous imagination, which makes everything of which he thinks or speaks most real to him; he has been a reader and observer and student from early life, so that his mind is full and rich. Yet his own belief in regard to magnetism is that its secret is in the heart, in the emotions, in the sympathy that "makes the heart a highway for every brother man."

* * *

In so subtle and difficult a matter we may give due weight to a magnetic man's own opinion without concluding that he knows all about it. He is probably so used to the powerful influence that emanates from him that he has made no exact analysis, if such were possible, of the subject; but unquestionably he is able to recognize that at those times when his nature expands most and his sympathies flow out most strongly to his fellowmen his influence is most overmastering; on this part of the subject his opinion should be taken as that of an expert. Byron said in reply to certain critics who undertook to tell what his genius was: "As to what they are pleased to call my genius is they know no more than I, and I know no more than they;" yet he was capable of judging the conditions under which his genius worked best, and, in fact, he has told us the preparations by diet, etc., which he made for his work.

So one may not be able to tell just what his magnetism is, but may know the conditions under which it works best. And since this man's opinion agrees with that of many other influential men, we may take for granted that one way to gain the subtle and strange influence called magnetic over your fellowmen is to be really and deeply interested in them. To love them is part of the secret, to look on them critically or censoriously, or dwell upon differences of costume or rank or condition or culture, but to dwell upon the common humanity between them and yourself, to consider them as fellow toilers, fellow sufferers, at one with yourself in hopes and fears, successes and defeats; to look upon the good in them, or to consider the possibilities of good in them.

* * *

It is love for people, it is faith in them, it is the feeling of fellowship with the humblest and most ignorant that makes a Lincoln or any other great leader of men. A great many whose ideas and prejudices are as unlike Walt Whitman as can be are attracted to him; read him, at least somewhat; are astonished, shocked, amazed at those streams of electric words that he called his "poems," and are impressed by them, and this is largely due to the fact that one feels that here is a man who really cared for and loved all men.

We may recall that generally the censorious people we know, the critical, fault-finding people, the cold, calculating ones who are always looking out first for their own interests, the cunning planners for their own advancement, are never magnetic, but are repellent rather. Colonel Ingersoll said that a real orator must be a good man—at least he must be good at the time of his speech; by this we may understand that the man who wishes to sway his fellow-men by oratory must be a right-living man physically, that he must be sincere intellectually, and that he must have those traits of heart, sympathy, love that would be commonly classed as good. So young people may learn that heart states, moral qualities, enter largely, probably chiefly, into the matter of influencing men by your personality. Scamps, tricksters, frauds, cunning schemers may and oftentimes do get along, but the people who win and retain lasting influence are they who are right inside, and whose hearts abound with genuine sympathy for the sorrows, the ignorance, the sin, the degradation, as well as the noble and good elements of humanity.

* * *

This is not to ignore the physical side nor the mental. Talmage was one of the most magnetic orators of modern times. Whether you liked his rhetoric or his ideas or not, he swayed crowds, and he was very careful of his body, which he called his horse; he said he groomed it, put it into the stable, fed it, put it to sleep just as he would a good horse. He believed in and practiced outdoor living; we have met him on the seashore, with his coat on his arm, and have been told that as soon as he got out of sight of the crowds, so that people would not think there was a dog fight or a fire, he was going to take a run, that there was more exercise in five minutes' running than in an hour's walk. That is, he maintained his stock of magnetism by keeping his system active, oxygenated, blood pure and filled with sunshine.

The magnetic people are commonly good, hearty eaters; they are aware that there must be fuel under the boiler to keep up the steam. They are generally good, sound sleepers. They are active persons, of energetic temperament. They keep every faculty and organ at work and under control of the will. They are never sluggish, inert, persons. Their every muscle and nerve obeys the spirit.

Bonaparte said the world is governed from the diaphragm; the strong, active diaphragm controls a great part of the body; when it is firm and sound the will is likely to be powerful or at least to have a strong system through which to exercise its control. The ancient musicians and orators used to lie on their backs with weights on the diaphragm to compel it to grow strong by resistance. The active, strong diaphragm and internal organs generally generate electricity; the more active and the stronger they are the more they produce of this subtle fluid yhich is allied to manetism. Those who are ambitious to be magnetic should consider every element of sound health and first-rate bodily condition should be deep breathers, should keep the skin clean and active, should eat and sleep well, and keep all the organs working.

* * *

All kinds of vice are foes of magnetism; unchastity saps it at the root; alcohol for a time increases magnetic power, but uses up the capital stock. If you observe men who have been drinking enough to excite them, you will note that they are likely to have more electric force than is habitual with them, but after the effects of alcohol have passed away they are likely to have less personal power than before they began drinking. Anything that overexcites or depresses in certain to affect the magnetic forces.

Orators, singers, actors, all whose systems are called upon for large expenditures of magnetic force, are usually in the habit of making up for these losses by long sleep or rides; in some instances those who have to appear in the evenings only lie down most of the day. The batteries of the brain and nerves have to be recharged after having been discharged. Mr. Blaine, one of the most magnetic men of America, lavished his forces so liberally upon all whom he met that he came into a relatively, for him, feeble condition much earlier in life than if he had been less reckless with his energies. Men of such superabundant endowment are apt to feel no limit to their powers until too late. Edwin Booth's last days were almost entirely devoid of that electric force for which he had been remarkable; as Dumas wrote of Athos: "He was extinguished as to the luminous portion of him, and his brilliant side disappeared as if in profound darkness; the demi-god vanished." He had used up his energies in the severe and constant outpouring of himself in his work. This is largely a matter of physical resources. In the instance of Beecher, who had one of the most extraordinary physiques of modern times, his heart beat like a trip hammer to the last, and his powers were but little impaired by age. So that a moderate use of these magnetic forces, if you have them, would seem to be necessary for their preservation; interest and not capital should be used.

* * *

There enters into magnetism the element of purpose; the men and women who are most remarkable for this characteristic are those who have a life purpose, who are filled with an idea or a passion—something central and deep in them. A strong purpose seems to be necessary to stir up and waken all the powers of nature, and it is only an aroused nature that is magnetic. Magnetic people are usually imaginative; they have the power of imagining things vividly to themselves; they have a stage in the brain on which the dramas of life are enacted before their vision; things are real to them; good and evil are vivid; they apprehend clearly and feel deeply.

* * *

This whole subject is obscure, and is but imperfectly understood. Much has been written upon it, but there is no science of being magnetic; still we know something about it, and we know the influence of magnetic people, and we know that to some extent it can be acquired and can be increased. We know that all the higher ranges of success are attained only by magnetic persons; it is irresistible personal influence that takes people to the greatest heights and keeps them there. Bulwer's "The Coming Race," depicts a condition in which the electric powers of personality shall be so increased that men will control each other entirely by these. At any rate, now the healthy human body contains and generate a degree of electricity, and this is a useful element in our relations with our fellow-men—it gives personal power. In the Orient these matters have been studied for ages; the occulists have rules for the development of this power. But the more practical Occident has largely ignored these researches. Yet it is doubtless true that there are practices that increase or decrease the electrical or magnetic force of human nature.

* * *

The practice of sitting dead still, moving even the eyelids as little as possible, for a few minutes several times a day, increases the magnetism of the body. One should avoid all jerking, nervous movements which cause the magnetism to leak from the joints. Rhythmical deep breathing is helpful. And there are other simple exercises that are taught by the books and schools that make a specialty of this subject. The spiritual and moral elements we have already indicated.

Young people should remember that this power, if acquired, may be of great value to them. A woman, who had made a study of the subject, said it changed her whole life; that whereas before she had seemed unattractive in company and her conversation had won no attention, all this was changed and she had gained a personal influence that made her attractive to those who before were indifferent.

This power has been abused and can be, but it is clearly right to increase one's ability in every direction, and to increase one's personal influence and to use it well is good. One need not expect an average person to develop such power as the elder Booth had, of whom it is said that on one occasion his gesture and address so stunned an actor as to render him incapable of moving; or that of Ingersoll, of whom General Lew Wallace said that after an hour's conversation with him he went away so dazed as scarcely to be aware of what he was doing. But that degree of personal magnetism that will give due weight in your relations with your fellows may be acquired and developed by most healthy people who will keep their minds, bodies and hearts in best estate.

* * *

As Walt Whitman says:

You! do you not see how it would serve to have eyes, blood, complexion clean and sweet?

Do you not see how it would serve to have such a body and soul that when you enter the crowd an atmosphere of desire and command enters with you, and everyone is impressed with your Personality?

Go, dear friend, if need be give up all else, and commence to-day to inure yourself to pluck, reality, self-esteem, definiteness, elevatedness.

Rest not till you rivet and publish yourself of your own Personality.—(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Two Views.

Here are two views of the result of the Maine election:

"I am very much satisfied with the Democratic gains in cities and towns where we were able to appear before the people and discuss the issues. Looking at the result from a national standpoint, I do not see how the Republican party can possibly derive any comfort from the returns."—Cyrus W. Davis, Democratic nominee for Governor.	"I look upon the plurality by which the Republicans have carried Maine as unexpectedly large and as a strong endorsement of President Roosevelt's administration. The plurality may not prove to be 30,000, but it is still handsome, and far in excess of what the campaign managers expected. It is evident that Maine wished to express her hearty support of the present national administration."—William T. Cobb, Republican nominee for Governor.

Such divergent views are hard to reconcile, but in politics all things are possible.

Perhaps So.

If there were less of demagogy among law makers and administrators there might be hope of some remedy for strikes, which would work exact justice to all parties, and bring in a day of peace between capital and labor. The intelligence and patriotism of the American people ought to equal to the task of solving the problem.—Roanoke World.

SEPT. 15TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1596.

Cadiz taken and plundered by Howard and Essex. Loss computed at 20,000,000 ducats.

1607.

Hudson retuned to England from his first voyage of discovery, having discovered the island of Spitzbergen, but failed in the great object, the discovery of a northwest passage to India.

1609.

Hudson, in his first ascent of the great river, came in view of mountains which came from the river's side, and anchored, it is supposed, near the present site of Catskill landing.

1678.

The expedition, under LaSalle, arrived at Quebec from France; Count Frontenac being Governor of Canada.

1712.

Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, died. He began his political life under Charles II.; voted for the exclusion of the Duke of York, but became minister to the same person when James II.; voted for a regenty when James fled; became minister to William III., and under Queen Anne became Premier.

1776.

The British, under General Howe, took possession of New York.

1777.

Washington left Philadelphia and crossed the Schuylkill with the remains of his army, determined to give battle to Sir William Howe wherever he could meet him.

1793.

Battle at Parmesans; the French defeated by the Prussians, under the Duke of Brunswick, with the loss of 3,000 taken prisoners and twenty-seven cannon. Same day Wurmser advanced upon the French lines at Lauter and Weissenburg, and carried by assault the different redoubts, took all their tents and twenty-six cannon, and would have destroyed the greater part of the army had not their retreat been favored by a fog.

1794.

Battle of Boxtel; the French, under Pichegru, defeated the Prussians. The French, under Jourdan, also defeated the Austrians, under Clairfait.

1810.

A plot discovered to massacre the British at Lisbon, though defending the Portuguese cause.

1814.

British ship Hermes destroyed in an attack on Fort Bowyer at Mobile Point, and the other three ships compelled to put to sea. The fort was attacked at the same time by the British and Indians on the land side. The American garrison consisted of 130 men, of whom four were killed and four wounded. Brtish loss, killed and wounded, 232.

1819.

An edict of the King of the Netherlands required that in certain provinces none other than the national language, the Flemish-Dutch, should be used in public business.

1829.

Slavery abolished in Mexico by the President.

1843.

Revolution in Athens, which, though not sufficient to eject King Otho from the throne of Greece, yet obliged him to concede much to the popular will.

1849.

Strauss, the celebrated musical composer, died at Vienna.

1849.

The Sultan of Turkey formally refused to deliver up Kossuth and his colleagues, Hungarian refugees, on the demand of Russia and Austria, and diplomatic relations with the ambassadors of those powers were broken off.

1862.

Harper's Ferry surrendered to the Southern forces, who took 11,500 prisoners nad sixty cannon.

1903.

The National Irrigation Congress met at Ogden, Utah. The Alaskan Boundary Commission began its regular sessions in London.

Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Norfolk Landmark puts itself on record thus: By the confession of a living negro in Mississippi it appears that an innocent one was lynched a few weeks ago in that State. Even when lynching is for "the usual crime," there is the terrible possibility of killing the wrong man, as in this case. There is no such thing as a mob's being careful about proof. It is after blood, and does not feel like delaying over other matters.

The Staunton Dispatch says: This matter of publicity in public bodies is a most important thing. The people of Staunton and the press of the State will doubtless recall that this paper, several years ago, had a fight here to secure publicity in the case of the proceedings of a board of one of the State institutions located here, and finally carrying its point, and as being the instrument in the removal of a number of serious abuses. It is very dangerous to permit the principle to be established that public officials may manage public business behind closed doors.

The "viscious insects" are everywhere The Norfolk Ledger says: The mosquito problem reminds us very much of a certain old-time Virginia editor whose efforts to lessen the redundance of his editorials always resulted in lengthening rather than shortening them.

"Rough Riders" of Sussex County, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The incendiaries of the crime of burning the Atlantic and Danville Railway depot at Homeville, Va., Friday night of September 2d, are now confined in Sussex county jail, and will be tried for arson this week at Sussex Courthouse, regular court now in session.

The first arrest was made at Eley's saw mill, five miles from Homeville, the negro's confession implicated thirteen other negroes, all of whom have been jailed. This negro stated that a regular organization existed in the county under the name of "The Rough Riders," and that it was their intention to burn the store of Burt and Chappell at the same time and place, but they were prevented by the rapid burning of the depot, and quick discovery of some of the residents of Homeville, who turned out in force to fight the flames. The purpose of "The Rough Riders" was to destroy the property of white people in revenge for imaginary injustice to negroes or as the first arrested stated, to get even with white folks.

In this connection, it might be well to further investigate the Waverly, Va., fire several months since, on which occasion the business section of the town was wiped out, and only by heroic work of the citizens was the residential portion saved. During the fight for homes and hearthstones, the negroes of the place rendered no assistance at all, but were looters and spectators only. How many of them were "Rough Riders?"

No one can question from whence this fiendish organization derived its name, and doubtless our "social equality" President can appreciate the compliment, as he is the advocate of negro elevation to breaking bread with the Caucassian, and competing with him in every way, as has been fully illustrated by the Booker Washington, Crum and other familiar incidents of his strenuous administration to date, making himself culpable thereby for the ridiculous, menacing and criminal actions of the ignorant and illiterate negroes throughout the country. Even those with some education without judgment, have had the nerve to advise in their paper, published in the capital of the State, that the criminal class of their race resist to the uttermost the officers of the law.

Aside from possible international complications, the actions of negroes in cities that have police and military protection, is sufficient to cause the voters from every State to be afraid of Roosevelt, and when we consider the "rural districts" of the mountains and valleys of this grand old Commonwealth, the mothers, daughters and little children that are liable to be burned in their beds by the sentiments vowed and acted by the negro uplifter and chief executive, its that all whites of the Mother State use their right of suffrage; Republicans and Democrats, join hands; let party issues take a back seat and consider self-protection, the first law of nature by going to the polls in November with the paramount idea of putting a white man (Parker) in the presidential chair.

"The Rough Riders" will doubtless get a penitentiary term of sufficient length to prevent riding again for a long time, and it is a source of regret that arson is not a capital crime in Virginia, that the entire bunch of brutes connected with the band might swing as better example to evil-doers and admirers of "Roosevelt's negro policy."

A SUBSCRIBER.

Burt's P. O., Sussex Co., Va.

Great Discovery.

An engineer of the Canary Islands has devised a method of extracting electricity from the atmosphere without the use of chemicals or a dynamo or any motive force.